

A
New Method
OF
CURING
All Sorts of
FEVERS,
Without taking any thing
by the Mouth.

Discovered and presented to
the King by Mr. Ad. Helve-
tius, Doctor of Physick in
Paris,

Translated out of French, by P. M.

L O N D O N,
Printed for J. Knapp, at the Crown
in St. Pauls Church yard, 1694.

A
New Method

of
Chorusing
All Sorts of

ENSEMBLES



Wm. J. Young's
The New Chorusing
Book
for
the
use
of
the
Royal
College
of
Music,
London,
and
all
other
Musical
Institutes
and
Societies.

With
a
large
Collection
of
Choruses
from
the
best
Authors
and
Composers
of
the
Time.

Also
a
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Choruses
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and
Composers
of
the
Time.

A

**AND I TO THE
KING.**

THE new Use
I have disco-
vered of the
Bark, to cure infallibly
all sorts of Fevers, with-
out taking any thing by

To the
the Mouth, has been ap-
proved of by your Ma-
jesty, with a Goodness
so obliging, when I had
the Honour to present it,
that I should have all the
reason in the world to
believe, the Publick would
give it a no less favour-
able Reception, if I
offer it my self. But,
Sir, after what man-
ner will it not be re-
ceived by all your Sub-
jects,

KING.

jects, when they know
'tis Your Majesty, that
has been graciously plea-
sed to impart this Dis-
covery, thro the Paternal
Care which Your Royal
Goodness is pleased to
take of their Health?
Yes, Sir, 'tis this ex-
treme Goodness, that
after having made Your
Majesty condescend to
enquire into the particu-
lar Wants of the Sick,

A 3 which

To the
which are some of those
that have the Happi-
ness to serve in Your
Honphold, ^{and} which
Your Majesty has done
me the Honour to recom-
mend to my Care, oblig'd
Your Majesty thereupon
to command me to pub-
lish my Remedy; to the
intent, that no person in
Your Kingdom might be
deprived of the Advan-
tage of making use of it.

I

KING.

I obey, Sir, not only with
the most humble Respect,
and the most profound
Submission, which I owe
to the Commands of my
King, but also with a
particular Satisfaction
and Joy, that I have
been able to enrich, and
bring the Art of Physick
to perfection for the good
of France, which your
Heroick Virtues have
ad-

To the
advanced so far above
the rest of the Nations
of the World; and which
is my true Country, since
it has pleased Your Ma-
jesty in Naturalizing me,
to honour me with the
quality of one of Your
Majesties Subjects. But
at the same time, Sir, I
take the Liberty which
Your Majesty has given
me, to put under the Pro-
tection.

KING.

tection of Your August
Name, this which I have
published to the World ;
it being Justice, that
after the singular Grace
Your Majesty did me,
(when I had the Honor
to present my Specifick
against the Dysenterie)
in granting me the pow-
er to have Laboratories
throughout the whole
Kingdom, all the Fruits
of

To the
of my future Labours
should be devoted, as of
Right belonging to Your
Majesty, and should
serve me as a means to
testify a lively and hear-
ing Acknowledgment of
Your Majestys Favours,
and my ardent Zeal to
sacrifice to Your Service
during my whole Life,
with an entire Devotion,
all that my mean Ca-
pacity

K I N G.

Capacity and weak Endeavours are capable of.

I am,

Sir,

Your Majesties most Humble
and most Obedient Ser-
vant and Subject,

A. Helvetius, M. D.

KING.

WILLIAM KING BORN IN 1790.
LAWYER, MEMBER OF CONGRESS,

1790-1852

ERRATA.

Page 211. Vol. I. Opere di Cicerone. Vol. II. Opere di Sallust.
Autore della Supplica.

A. L. M. D.

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A

New Method Of Curing all Sorts of FEVERS.

OF all the Febrifuges yet known to the World, without doubt the Bark must be allowed to be the best. It's what all of our faculty grant; I have particularly studied the point, with all the care and exactness pos-

B

sible,

sible, and am thoroughly convinc'd of its excellency. 'Tis true, from the manner hitherto observed in giving it, many inconveniences arise ; 'tis this has put me upon the search after some better way, by which, we might be exempt from the ill circumstances, and enjoy only the good of this wonderful Remedy.

Without dispute, many Physicians before me, have endeavour'd the same ; which is the reason, that within these thirty or forty years last past, you have seen so many different preparations of the Bark, which are every day in use all over Europe.

Some give it in Infusion ; others in Substance ; there are others

others that make a Tincture of it; some prepare it in Syrups; others order it in an Extract; and in a word, they disguise it in an hundred different forms. But after all that, they are not yet arrived to that method of prescribing it, so as the Patients may have no reason to be dissatisfied.

For in truth, after taking it, one complains of an intolerable weight and pain in his Stomach: another, that there is a disturbance in his Breast; a third, that he feels an extraordinary heat, another that he is scorcht up by it. In fine, we see some every day, tho cured by its means, yet resolve never to make use of it any more; whether or no, the Bark is self

is the cause of their complaint, or rather the management of themselves in the taking of it, that produces those ill effects, may be a question; for considering how often 'tis to be repeated, and with what caution, 'tis no difficult matter for the Patient to transgress in some point or other.

I mention not the complaints generally made by the sick, nor the inconveniences most known; besides these particular ones which I am going to speak of, viz. the Illness of Taste, the Nauseousness and Bitterness which always attend it, if taken by the mouth, vary how you can in the manner of giving it; that which is so much the greater pain and trouble to the Patient,

ent, notwithstanding the greatest aversion after the first taking it, is the absolute necessity of repeating it every day, sometimes for the space of six weeks or more, and after all, in case of relapse, the vexation of being forc'd to begin all again.

It was upon weighing seriously these disagreeable circumstances, which attend the Remedy, that I thought upon the discovery of a more proper way of giving it, that the Patient might receive the benefit of it without the pain.

The way is only by giving it in Clyster.

For that, you must take one ounce of the best Bark pulvritiz'd, and mix it well in a pint of warm water without putting anything to't besides. In:

In intermitting Fevers this Clyster ought to be given just after the fit, and to be repeated three times a day till the Patient is thoroughly well ; which won't be long first, for 'tis extraordinary if another fit returns, very rare if two ; and I never saw a third.

After the cure the person must take care to continue the same Clysters for the space of twelve days, *viz.* the first six days one in the morning and another in the evening ; the six last days one in the morning only.

As the chief and necessary point in the matter, is to hold the Clyster in as long as possibly may be , and considering there are a great many persons

that

that can do that but a very little while, for such you must add to the Powder half an ounce of the Syrup of White Poppies, which will easily make it stay without pain.

In continual Fevers, the Clyster must be made of a strong decoction of the Bark with simple water, with which decoction you shall also mix one ounce of the Powder. And the Syrup of White Poppies shall be used upon occasion as before.

This Clyster must be given upon the declining of the Paroxysme; but if there be nothing of a Paroxysme, you must give it when the Fever is least violent.

In-

Instead of giving it as you do in intermitting Fevers three times a day, in this you must give it every fourth hour; till the Patient has lost his Fever.

- After he is well, you must remember to continue still the same Clyster for twelve days, in the same order as before, that is to say, the first six days twice a day, the other six but once only.

This Remedy is proper for all sorts of persons of any age or sex, allowing only for the difference of the dose.

- For Infants that suck, and till they are four years of age, the dose of powder must be two drachms. From the age of four to ten the dose three drachms.

From

From ten to fifteen half an ounce ; from fifteen to twenty six drachms ; from twenty to sixty you must give the whole dose of an ounce ; the same to Women with Child ; for the Remedy has its effect without causing the least disturbance.

Nevertheless, persons of a very weak constitution, whose Fibres are very delicate, shall take but half a Dose, *viz.* half an ounce.

You must observe that those that keep in the Clyster but a little time, ought to continue the taking it much longer, that the frequent repetition may make amends, for the deficiency of every particular one, and by the number perform the cure. Which is to be understood,

stood, as well of those that take the whole dose, as of those that take but part.

You must observe also, that for those that find themselves dozed, as generally most are in Malignant Fevers ; you must make use of no Syrup of white Poppies, but endeavour to make 'em hold the Clyster, as long as possible you can without it. On the contrary, you must observe in all Fevers accompanied with a looseness, that you ought never to fail mixing the half ounce of Syrup of white Poppies in the Clyster.

In fine, you must observe that in all complicated Distempers, as defluxions upon the Lungs, *Deliriums, Plurishes,* all sorts of wounds, and the like, this

this remedy is always given with success, and never fails to take off the Fever, leaving all things in a better condition to be the more easily cured.

There is but one thing which can accompany a Fever, wherein you must deny yourself the use of the Bark, and that is, in the extraordinary tensions of the Abdomen.

I have one thing more to give caution of, which is, as there are a great many that cannot keep in a Clyster, so there are a great many that don't give it back again when taken, and so feel themselves inflated.

For such I think it convenient to take a purgative Clyster towards night for two days, which will soon carry off the other;

other ; upon which account it would not be amiss to inform the Patients that these Clysters have nothing of a purging quality, neither are given for that intent ; that they may not be frighted and disturb'd , as a great many are, unless they see a large evacuation of Choler and other humors, as is usual from ordinary Clysters.

As for management of the Diet, I shall prescribe nothing extraordinary. Let the Patient live upon Broths as long as the Fever continues ; after that let him eat sparingly without over-charging his stomach, and avoid every thing that's hard of digestion. During the Fever let the Patient drink Barley Broth, made palatable as he shall think

think fit. Every one knows very well, that the root of Scorzoner with Hartshorn is of great use in Malignant Fevers; that the root of Sorrel, Agrimony, Succory, Dogs Grass are used for refreshment; that Marshmallows, Liquorice, Sebosten, Jujubes, Narbone Honey, are very good pectorals.

When the Fever's gone, I am not for denying a moderate use of Wine to those that desire it; for I take it to be one of the best maxims in Physick, to satisfy the Patient upon all occasions as far as you can.

'Tis according to this maxim, that if I find any at the first beginning of their Fever, unwilling to make use of the Bark, either in Clyster, or by the Mouth,

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I am

I am not against it; so far from it, that I should think 'em very much in the right, to endeavour first by a little Bleeding and Purging to recover their health; which oftentimes has success. For that intent I'll give 'em this excellent Purgative. In half a pint of water boil one ounce of Tamarinds, two drachms of Salt Polychreste, one ounce of purified Cassia, one ounce and an half of Manna, a little Cinnamon, and the White of an Egg beaten.

After you have boil'd it altogether seven or eight turns, squeeze into it a little juice of Citron, then let it cool, and strain it through a cloath for use; three hours after you have taken it, drink a good dish of broth.

Those

Those that have a mind to add, or diminish, or alter any thing in this Receipt, may do it if they please; and provided they observe the manner I have set before them, they'll never fail of a very agreeable Medicine.

If there be any likewise that have an inclination to vomiting, and there be a sufficient indication for a vomit, as is in all fevers where there is a reaching, which by that means goes off, without any other remedy; yet I would willingly give 'em a preparation, which is the best and easiest that can be taken for that purpose.

Take of purified Nitre and crude Antimony each one pound, beat 'em into a very fine Powder

C. 2 drams and

and searce it ; put a Crucible upon fresh coals , and when 'tis red hot, throw in this powder by little spoonfuls, and let it make a detonation, leave it in fusion for one half hour; after that let the fire go out, and the Crucible grow cold, then break it to take out the vitrified matter, and reduce it again into a subtle powder ; then add to it double its weight of Cremor Tartar also pulveriz'd, mix it all together and searce it; throw it in by little and little into a sufficient quantity of boiling water, to make a dissolution of the salt this powder contains : filtre the water through Cap-paper, after that evaporate it till no moisture's left, and you'll have a salt, without dispute, the best of all Emeticks.

The

The Dose is from eight grains to twelve.

The manner of taking it is to warm a Glass of Wine, and pour a little out into a spoon where you have put the powder, and swallow it down; then put a little more warm Wine into the spoon, and drink down that, and leave none of the powder behind, then drink off the remains of the Glass.

The Patient will have an inclination to vomit a quarter or half an hour after: As soon as he has vomited once, let him drink a large glass of warm water, that it may operate the more easily, and repeat it three or four times during the operation. Three hours after he has taken the powder you may give

C 3 him

him some broath, the remaining part of the day let him live temperately.

It is not the same thing with Cordials, as with Catharticks and Emeticks, for I not only approve of their use in Fevers, if the Patients desire it before the Bark is given ; but I advise in the time of taking their Glysters, that they neglect not the use of 'em ; not that they are absolutely necessary for the cure, but because they are of wonderful efficacy for strengthning and keeping up a good heart, driving off its heaviness, and preventing disorders in the head.

For a Cordial I would have 'em take in intermitting Fevers, one ounce of Cinnamon water, two ounces of Borage water,

as

as many of Wallnut water, the same quantity of Balm water, two drachms of the confection of Alchermes, one ounce and an half of Syrup of Lemons, or Pomegranate, mix 'em all together, and drop in some drops of Spirit of Sulphur, to give it an agreeable acidity.

It has an extraordinary pleasant taste. Let 'em take one or two spoonfuls every hour.

Those that have a vomiting or looseness with an intermitting Fever, let 'em make use of this for their Cordial; take of Plantain and Knotgraffs water each four ounces, Diaphoretick Mineral, and Hartshorn prepar'd each two scruples, Confection of Hyacinth 2 drachms, Syrup of Diacodium, and Syrup of

of Quinces each one ounce, mix them all together, and take of it every hour as before.

In Fevers continual and malignant, I would accordingly advise a Cordial Julep to purify the blood, and resist the malignity, by causing a gentle perspiration ; let it be this ; take one ounce of Treacle water, two ounces of Scorzoneer water, *Carduus Benedictus* and Scabious water the same quantity each, twenty grains of powder of Vipers, two scruples of Bezoard Mineral, half a drachm of *Venice Treacle*, one drachm of the Confection of Hyacinth, the same quantity of Alchermes, one ounce of the Syrup of Cloves; mix it all together as before.

These.

These sorts of Cordial Juleps cannot fail of good success; those that instead of the powder of Vipers, had rather make use of its Volatile Salt, and Bezoar Stone, if they can get it, may put in ten or twelve grains of each, if the Fever be very malignant.

Tis thus providing against the troublesome accidents that usually attend the most dangerous and malignant Fevers, and the Bark taken in Clyster, which has nothing more to do but to take off the ferment of the Fever, will do it so easily, that it will be a pleasant surprise to the Patient, and will give satisfaction to the world of its usefulness in Clysters, which we here treat of.

I think by this manner of giving the Bark, I have avoided all the inconveniences which have hitherto accompanied it in the ordinary method of taking it.

It's plain, the Patients cannot complain of the bitter taste, because they do not take it by the mouth.

It's also evident, there will be no more a weight felt in the stomach, because it is not received there.

As to the heat, it's certain the grosser parts of the Bark, which are the sole cause of it, stay in the body no longer than 'tis just requisite for the natural heat to digest it, and extract the volatile and wholesom parts, the remaining dregs being soon carried off, without taking so long a course

a course as it necessarily must, if taken by the mouth; it must of necessity have a very good effect upon the body, which otherwise would be incommoded with that noxious and uneasy weight which is the cause of those heats so much complained of.

There are only those Patients that are troubled with the Piles, that can suffer any pain in giving back the Glyster, the powder as it passes fretting the part; so I advise 'em to diminish the dose, and put but half an ounce of the powder, or rather no powder at all, but take a strong decoction of the Bark, which will cause no pain at all, and at the same time perform the cure as well; only with this difference, that

that 'twill cost the more, because you must use a larger quantity of the Bark; which I remark here so much the more willingly, because this advice may be serviceable to all sorts of People, that for what reason so ever, shall think fit rather to make use of a strong decoction than of the Powder it self: tho to speak the truth, except for so important a reason as that of the Piles, I should always give the Bark in substance the preference; I can affirm that within these three years, since I first made the discovery of the manner of giving it, I have made use of it in the cure of above two thousand Patients, of every Age and Sex, who never perceived any incon-

convenience, notwithstanding the great number of Clysters they have taken: and some have taken a great many more than others, by reason of the relapses they have had from the extraordinary malignity and stubbornness of their Fevers.

I don't question but that this remedy will find so good a reception, that the more 'tis known to the Physicians, the more 'twill be esteem'd by 'em; and I dare say the Patients will own themselves obliged to me, for having first discovered the way to the most convenient, easie, and certain cure, that has been hitherto in practice: for who is not sensible, that abundance of sick have died because they have

D not

not been able to get down the Bark? And considering there are many that have an invincible antipathy to the taking of other Drugs which would be for their health, this manner of giving by Clyster, what they refuse to take by Mouth, will be of more general use than it appear'd to be at first; and perhaps one day or other some will acknowledge that I have in some measure contributed towards the perfection of Physick. I have had the experience of it in my remedies against a dysentery; having met with many Patients, whose tenderness of constitution has put me to a great deal of trouble, in giving my specifick by Mouth, by reason of the vomiting it causes.

and

and I have happily succeeded by using it in Clyster.

I have also communicated the manner of giving this to M. the first Physician, who did me the honour to approve of it, as well as that of the Bark, and every one knows of what an authority his approbation is.

As to what I said, relating to the quickness of the cure, which is perfectly and much sooner perform'd this way, than by taking the Bark by the Mouth; the reason of it is very plain.

First they give it in a much larger quantity by Clyster, than can be given by Mouth.

In the second place, they give it always in substance, and consequently it must have the better effect. D 2 Third-

Thirdly, Its subtle parts which act only upon the ferment of the Fever, and make its ebullition to cease, get very easily into the mass of Blood by the mouths of those numerous vessels which center in the intestin's : even so broths given in Clysters pass into the blood with the same ease, for the nourishment of the sick ; also we see Tobacco Clysters carry their volatile parts with a wonderful quickness, by means of the Circulation even to the Stomach, and so cause a vomiting.

In fine, experience gives a perfect confirmation of the speediness and certainty of this way of curing ; for in all the Fevers, where-ever I

made use of this remedy, the most obstinate could never hold out beyond two fits. And if it be necessary to produce instances of those that are well known to the world, the sick which were put under my care at *Versails*, by the command of the King, are authentick and undeniable testimonies.

I present you with all their Names, Qualities, Distempers, and their Symptoms.

The Lady Abbess of the Monastery of *Charity*, relapsed into a double tertian continual Fever, with a great pain in her head, as also delirious at the return of the fit.

Mr. *Hurant*, one of the Kings Guards, aged thirty years, taken with a double tertian, ac-

compañied with disorders in the head, and intolerable pains in the back ; it began with a cold fit, which lasted twelve hours at least, and went off in a great sweat, which weakened him extremely.

Mr. *Gueri*, another of the Kings Guards, forty eight years of age, that had been seiz'd fifteen days before, with a double tertian continual Fever, together with an extreme pain in his head, and very delirious.

Mr. *Karenne*, of the Kings Guards, forty five years old, that lay sick ten days of a double tertian ; its mildest Symptomes were an oppression of the lungs, restlessness and great pains of the head.

Mr,

Mr *Cafe*, another of the Kings Guards, aged thirty five years, that had been sick twelve days of a double tertian, and by a defluction upon the lungs in great danger of his life.

One *Langlois*, Groom of the great Stables, seven and twenty years of age, that had a continual Fever for seven days with a paroxysm, nauseousness, vomiting and Phrensic.

One *Chistol*, Postilion to Mr. the Abbot of *la Roche*, twenty years of age, sciz'd with a Tertian five days before; the fit lasted the space of twelve hours, during which time he strained very much to vomit, was all in a fire and very near being delirious.

One *Jenot*, Under-Gardener in the *Trianon*, aged twenty six years, sick of a double Tertian, continual Fever, without sleep and delirious.

One *Crespin*, an Under-Clerk in the Office at my Lord Duke of Burgundy's, eighteen years of age, that had been for six days in a continual Fever, with periodick vomitings, pains at the heart, and fainting fits.

One *Valere*, a Switzer, belonging to the Appartments, aged thirty four years, tormented twenty days with a Tertian; the fit lasted twenty four hours: and after that he was taken with excessive vomitings, and an intolerable pain of the head.

One *Saint Germain*, Groom of the great Stables, thirty years of age, that lay sick for twenty six days of a continual Fever, delirious, always tossing and turning.

All these Patients; to whom I have given my remedy out of Charity, by Mr. *Regnault Master* Apothecary at *Paris*, who for that intent was constantly with 'em during their sickness, were cured without any relapse, except two, whose I ever returned, whom I was forc'd to begin again withal.

Also the Son of Mr. *Simon*, the King's Coachman in the little Stables, sixteen years of age, after he had had a double tertian twenty days.

A Valet de Chambre of Mr. Cantin, sick of a Tertian.

Mr. Lapierre, Valet de Chambre to an Officer of the Kings Wardrobe, who had a double Tertian for fifteen days, and all with the same dangerous accidents, as the others we just now spoke of.

Tis not worth while to produce any more instances: I could easily write a volume of them, but there are so many already, that have cured themselves by this method, since the King has made it publick, that they speak sufficiently for me, without any further enlargement.

From what I have said, it ought not to be concluded, that by the means of this discovery,

covery, I pretend to make a man immortal : but what is evident from it is, that abundance of accidents may be prevented, which otherwise happen in a tedious Fever, and we may easily see the error of bleeding, which not only prolongs the distemper, but oftentimes is the cause of many a Patients Death. Not that I obstinately and without reason am against once or twice bleeding, or thrice upon occasion, where we see a great plethora ; neither am I against bleeding in the foot, when we are afraid the Patient will be delirious. I have nothing to say against it, neither can I perceive, that it will hinder the effect of any other remedy, the Physicians shall

shall think sufficiently indicated: but I cannot bear that so great a quantity of blood should be taken away, which is only prescribed by custom, and by which a Patient is exhausted, for a Fever, which may be cured in three or four days at most, without the loss of one drop.

As to what remains, I could wish that the discovery of this manner of giving the Bark, was as kindly and generally received, as it would be of general advantage to the whole world, and I should think my self too well recompenced for the pains I have been at, for so long time before I could arrive to it, and for the continual labour and care I have taken

ken for these three years to examine into it, to be thoroughly convinc'd of those advantages, which appear'd to me at first: If I could communicate the fruits of my labour, without raising the envy and malice of a certain sort of Men, that dishonour the Profession, and deserve not the name of Physicians. But as a man ought not to be discouraged from doing good, by the jealousy and mean spirit of those that approve of nothing, but what they do themselves; so I shall always chearfully employ my self as long as I live, in the search after something that may be profitable to Mankind, either in preserving their Health or curing their distempers. And

in the mean time, I can so far vouch for the infallibility of what I now present to the world, that I durst say, you'll never fail curing any Fever, continual or intermitting, provided you follow exactly my Method.

There is but one case where the Bark, given after this manner, fails of taking off the Fever ; and that is when there's an Imposthume in the body. Therefore you ought to look upon it as a very ill sign, if the Fever cannot be stopt. In any other case besides this you may assure your self of success.

I thought to have finish'd my writing here, and to have added nothing more to it, but I perceiv'd this passion of envy, which

which I have already mention'd; and which I imagin'd might have ended only in denying to these Clysters, an approbation which they stood in no need of. This malice ran so high, that they scrupled not to raise lyes, to take away the reputation of this remedy : Not contented to deprive me of the advantage of discovering so good a thing, but also endeavouring to rob the publick of what might be useful to it from my discovery ; for they spread it abroad, wherever they could gain hearing, that Clysters of the Bark were the cause of Ulcers in some ; in others of Imposthumes in the Intestines, in others Fistula's, Abortions to Women with Child, and a

thousand the like Disorders.

To confute so gross a Calumny, I could easily bring Arguments which cannot be answered. As for example, if it be true that the Bark swallowed down in substance, produces no other ill effects than those I have already remarkt, how comes it to pass, that when 'tis taken in Clyster there should happen such terrible accidents, when at the same time it does not stay in any of the delicate parts of the Body, as it does when 'tis taken by the mouth.

There's no Physician but what knows, that an Emetick taken by the mouth is a very powerful remedy, and yet at the same time, when treble the dose

dose of the same Remedy is given in Clyster, it has but a moderate operation ; which plainly proves, that the violence of the remedy is beyond all comparison much less when 'tis given in a Clyster, than when 'tis taken by the Mouth.

Besides, make an Analysis of all the parts of the Bark, you'll find none of it cause the least pain or disturbance in the Intestines.

But I am willing to shew these ignorant Detractors, that I can produce something more convincing and stronger than argument ; I mean matter of fact , examples , experiences both of young Children, and Women with Child ; for if it was true, that these troublous accidents did arise from the

use of these Clysters, without doubt it would be most severe with little Infants, that are so tender and weak; and if they cause Abortion, the Women big with Child that have taken 'em, have reason to know something of it; and all these persons that I am going to instance, had not recovered their perfect health, as they did, by the use of 'em.

Mademoiselle *du Chatel*, Grand-daughter of Monsieur Mareschal *de Bellefond*, 18 months old, had a Fever, and was perfectly recovered by twelve Clysters.

The Sons of the Marquis of St. Germain *Besire*, one eight years of age, feiz'd with a double Tertian and Malignant Fever with Convulsions;

ons; the other twelve years old, that had a double Tertian, whose fit lasted for eighteen hours; each of 'em took twenty five, or thirty Clysters, and both were perfectly cured.

The Son of the Marquis de Nouion, three years of age, that had fits of a double Tertian, that held him for fifteen hours, was cured by these Clysters in a very few days.

The Son of Monsieur Nicolai, the first President, 20 months old, taken with a continual Fever, accompanied with a violent Colick, that made him cry out day and night; was also cured in a very little time.

The Son of the Marquis de Lavergne, twelve months old, seiz'd with a very strong

strong double Tertian; together with a continual pain in his belly, and frequent defecations, was cured by twelve Clysters.

The Daughter of Monsieur *de Beloy*, Farmer general, eighteen months old, reduced to the last extremity by a vast number of fits of a double Tertian, took about twenty Clysters, and was perfectly well.

The Son of Mr. *Carpel*, Painter in ordinary to Monsieur, six months old, taken with a Tertian, together with a defluxion upon the lungs, was perfectly recovered by twenty Clysters.

The Daughter of Monsieur *Beinval*, Master of the Horse to Monsieur the Count *d' Anvergne*, three

three years of age, that had been seiz'd with a double Tertian a month before, whose fits were very tedious, took ten or twelve Clysters, and was perfectly cured.

The Daughter of Madam *de Gassien*, the Widow of Monsieur *de Gassien*, Councillor in the Parliament, eight years of age, taken with a continual Fever, with a Paroxysm accompanied with Colick pains and a looseness; took eighteen Clysters and was well.

The Daughter of Monsieur *de Logni* in Platrière-street, seven years of age, seiz'd with a malignant Fever, with violent Paroxysms every six hours, by the means of fifty Clysters was perfectly cured.

The

The Daughter of Monsieur *de Lamet*, Secretary to the King, five years of age, taken with a double Tertian, whose fit lasted eighteen hours, was cured with two and twenty Clysters.

The Son of Monsieur *Colat*, Secretary to the King, three years of age, taken with a continual Fever, was recovered by eight Clysters.

The Son of Monsieur *Bertrand*, Secretary to the King, two years and an half old, taken with a Dysentery and continual Fever, was cured immediately of the Dysentery by my Specifick, and afterwards took sixteen Clysters which took off the Fever. On which 'tis remarkable, that if there were any ill consequence from

these Clysters, without doubt it would be seen in this case ; for there is no person but what must know, that after a Dysentery the intestines are very weak and feeble, and easily subject to any ill impression ; I mean in old and strong bodies, and much more in young tender Infants.

The Son of Monsieur *Andiger*, Auditor of the Accounts, a Relation of Mr. *Hermand*, Physician, three years of age reduced to the last extremity, was set upon his Legs, again by these Clysters, contrary to the advice, and notwithstanding the opposition of his Kinsman.

The Daughter of Monsieur *Huglas*, in *Bourdonnois-street*, aged seven years, who had been

been very much afflicted, and near death for many days, with a continual Fever and Defluxion upon the Lungs; was cured by this method alone. She took about thirty Clysters.

The Son of Mr. *Miebalet*, Bookseller, eight years of age, that had been sick of a double Tertian six weeks, whose fit was very violent and tedious, took eighteen Clysters and was perfectly cured.

The Son of Mr. *Malet*, Mercer, in *Montmartre-street*, four years old, that had been many days afflicted with a continual Fever near death, was cured by sixteen Clysters.

The Daughter of one *Priou*, Coachman to the lately deceas'd Monsieur *Voisin*, Counsellor of State

State, five years of age, seiz'd with a malignant Fever, delirious, and having at the same time a fluxion upon the Lungs, given over, and upon the point of death, when I was sent for, took forty Clysters, and was perfectly cured.

As to Women with Child, Madam the Countess of *Flamanville*, seven months gone, was seiz'd with a double Tertian continual Fever; who after she had taken the Bark all manner of ways by the Mouth, and the Fever still grew worse, and the Patient despaired of any relief; at last by my order took it in Clyster; which gave her life again, and by that means she went her time out, and was safely brought to Bed.

It is about two Months since, Monsieur *des Forges* the famous Man-Midwife, sent for me to consult about Madam *de Bellecour*, Wife of Monsieur *de Bellecour*, Pay-master of the Rents, a Lady of a very nice constitution ; she had been sick for six weeks of a Tertian Ague and then a double Tertian ; she had taken the Bark a great while by the Mouth, which had brought it to some intermission, but not perfectly cured it. I satisfied Monsieur *des Forges* of the easiness and excellency of the Bark by Clyster, he agreed to make use of it, and the Lady was perfectly cured by its means.

I have given you Instances over and above, for the satisfaction

faction of those whose interest it is, to inform themselves of the manner of giving the Bark in Clyster: should I endeavour to relate the like Cures I have perform'd I should never come to an end without abusing the patience of the Reader. I have only related this small number, because I thought my self obliged to give this proof to the Publick, since they endeavour to deceive the World, by their notorious Lies and scandalous Discourses, unworthy of Men of honour.

All those I have just now mentioned, are persons very well known to the World: any one may be easily satisfied from them, and all must acknowledge the worth and innocence

of a Remedy, which is of such use, that those that detract from it, may be ashamed of their injustice, in stifling a Truth so beneficial to the health of Mankind.

Yet if there are Physicians still of that malicious temper, I can't vouch that there are also a great many at *Paris*, that have done me justice, and the honour to approve of these Clysters, by prescribing them to their Patients, and have accordingly found success.

If any one has endeavour'd to make use of these Clysters, and they have not answered expectation, it is without doubt either because they did not understand thoroughly my way of giving them, or else because they

they have not observed it. But I boldly defie any Man whatever, Physician or not, to bring any one that I have managed after this way of practice within these three years, that have had a Fistula, or any such like disaster, which can be imputed to this Remedy. It is an easie matter to speak against a thing, and suppose it to be false, but this is not sufficient to gain belief, they ought to prove what they say.

All the world knows that I have prescribed these Clysters, to a great many Patients in the utmost extremity. A great many have recovered, and some have died, not from any ill effect of the remedy, but because we must all dye, and when it

Pleases God to take us out of
this world, all our endeavours,
are but vain.

I have already said, that I do
not pretend to make a man im-
mortal by this method, neither
do I oblige any man to it; I
only publish it to discharge my
duty, who ever pleases may
make use of it. If the Cures
it perform'd were not so spee-
dy, and there were a greater
formality than the thing re-
quires in the management of
it, it would not be of so little
repute.

However, if there be any,
out of a strong antipathy to
the Bark, absolutely refuse to
take it either in Clyster or by
the Mouth, if they'll do me the
hpnour to come to me for
relief,

lief, I'll give 'em remedies which shall be as innocent and effectual as the other.

The poor of all sorts shall be kindly received whenever they come, throughout the whole year, viz. in the Summer time, from half an hour after five to half an hour after six; in the Winter from seven a Clock in the morning to eight: I shall take a great deal of care to hear and examine 'em, and will give 'em remedies *gratis*, not only for Fevers and the Dysentery, but for all other Distempers, excepting none; which I thought my self obliged to give notice of, that the foolish modesty of some may be no hinderance to the cure of the Distemper they are ashamed to own.

The

THE
PRIVILEGE
OF THE
KING.

Louis, by the Grace of
God, King of France
and Navarre, to our Beloved
and Faithful Counsellors,
Gentlemen of our Courts of
Parliament, Master of the
Ordinary,

Ordinary Requests of our Court, Provosts, Bailiffs, Seneschals, their Civil Lieutenant, and all other our Officers to whom it shall belong greeting. Our well beloved Adrien Helvetius Doctor of Phyfick, has humbly shewn to us, that having discovered the manner of curing Fevers without taking any thing by the mouth, he might present it to us, and receive Orders from us to make it public, and accordingly might have it printed, under the Title of A Method.

thod of curing all sorts of Fevers without taking any thing by the Mouth: Which be being not in a capacity to do without our Letters of Permission and Privilege requisite for it, he has humbly petitioned us, that we would grant him them. For these Reasons, being willing to treat the said Mr. Helvetus kindly, considering the Services he does every day to the Publick, and the Cures he has perform'd of most sorts of Fevers by his New Method, as well

(60)

well in the Hospital of Ver-
sailles, as elsewhere.

We have given him Li-
cence, and by these Presents
do give him Licence to print
the said Method by such
Bookseller or Printer, in such
a Volume, Marget, Cha-
racter, and as often as he
shall think fit, during the
space of Ten Years next en-
suing, to begin from the day
the said Method shall be fi-
nished at the Press; to sell
and distribute it throughout
our Kingdom, by such Per-
sons as he shall advise with.

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upon condition that he shall
put two Copies of it in our
publick Library, one in our

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Cabinet of Books, at our
Castle of Louvre, and the
other in that of our dearly
beloved and faithful Cheva-
lier, Commander of our or-
ders, Mr. Boucherat Chan-
cellour of France; as also
that he takes care to print
the said Book upon good Pa-
per, and in a fair Charact-
er, according to the orders
of the Library and Printing;
that the Impression of it be
in our Kingdom and not else-
where, and that he causes
these Presents to be registred
in the Registry, of the Com-
pany

pany of the Merchant Booksellers and Printers at Paris, upon pain of these Presents being void & of none effect; the contents of which we command and enjoyn you, that the said Helvetius enjoy with all its rights fully and peaceably, ceasing and causing to cease all troubles and hinderances to the contrary. Our Will is that in putting at the beginning or end of the said Book the abstract of these Presents, they may be held authentick & duly signified and that to

the Copies, compared by one of
our beloved and faithful Coun-
sellors and Secretaries, credit
may be given as to the Original.
We command our first Appar-
itor or Sergeant upon this Sum-
mons to make for the executi-
on of these Presents, all signifi-
cations, & other acts of justice
necessary, without demand-
ing any other permission: For
so is our Will and Pleasure.
Given at Paris the eighth
day of November, in the
Year of our Lord One Thou-
sand Six Hundred Ninety
Three, and in the Fifty
First

(65)

First Year of our Reign.
Sign'd by the King in Coun-
cil. 1693. Boucher.

Registered in the Book of
the Company of Booksellers
and Printers of Paris, the 18th
of November 1693. Sign'd
by Aubouyn Recorder.

The first Impression fi-
nished the 2d of Janu-

ary. 1694. This

This Impression was just finish'd, when Monsieur *d' Rouviere*, very well known by his personal merit, as well as by his composition of Treacle, the finest now made; transmitted a Letter to me, which was writ to him by the learned Monsieur *Fouret*; which my Friends thought convenient I should give an abstract of here, that may be serviceable to the publick, as a testimony; which is so much the more considerable,

able, because it came from
a good hand, and was not
sought after. The ab-
stract runs thus word for
word.

more simple & direct
**The Abstract of a Let-
 ter from Monsieur
 Fovet, Physician to
 the King, Intendant
 of the Waters of Vi-
 chi; to Mr. Rouviere
 the King's Apotbe-
 cary.**

Vichi the 30th of Novem. 1693.

—If you see Monsieur Helvetius tell him, that I give him thanks, for his invention of the way of curing Fevers.

Fevers by giving the Bark
in Clyster; for it never fails
me, and before the Fever re-
turns again I repeat it, or
at least cause it to be re-
peated, with very great suc-
cess. Posterity will be ve-
ry much obliged to him.
The last cure I perform'd
was upon a woman, seventy
two years of age, who had
a double Quartan with an
unquenchable thirst without
sleep; she nauseated every
thing, and was excessive
weak; all this succeeded a
continual Fever she had for 6
weeks

weeks; in a word, all the Family, with the Patient her self, looks upon this cure as an enchantment. If he publishes any writing concerning it, whatever it costs, pray, Sir, let me have it.

F I N I S.

BOOKS sold by J. Knapton,
at the Crown in St. Pauls
Church-yard, 1694.

THE Memoirs of Monsieur Pon-
tier, who served in the French
Armies 56 Years, under Hen. IV.
Lewis XIII., and *Lewis XIV.* Kings
of France. Containing many re-
markable Passages relating to the
Court, the War, and the Govern-
ment of those Princes, translated at
the desire of the late Duke of Or-
mond, by Charles Cotton, Esq; and de-
dicated to his Grace, the present
Duke.

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1672. to the Peace concluded 1679.
2d edit.

*Processus integrus in morbis fere omni-
bus curandis a D. Tho. Sydenham con-
scripti, 123.*

Scriueners directions to a holy Life,
OB.

Dr. Parrot of Contentment, OB.

A

A Translation of the Book of Ecclesiastes into English Verse with Notes.

Quadraenium Jacobi, or the History of the Reign of K. James II. from his coming to the Crown to his Deserion.

Plutarch's Lives, 5 vol.

— Morals, 5 vol.

The Life of the Emperor Theodosius, done into English from the French of Monsieur Fleebier, by Fr. Manning, Oct.

A learned Treatise of the situation of the Terrestrial Paradise; written in French by Monsieur Huet, and done into English by direction of Dr. Gale.

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